March 1 to 10, 2013 Weather Summary

March began with very dry conditions. After a reinforcing wave of cooler air came across South Central Texas February 28th, dry north winds weakened Friday morning March 1st and then increased again late in the afternoon and evening Friday March 1st to Saturday, March 2nd, with the passage of another fast moving cold front. This brought very dry conditions to the area by late Saturday, March 2nd. From very dry conditions in the morning on Sunday the 3rd, moisture increased slowly in the afternoon, Sunday the 3rd, as south and southeast winds at 15 to 30 mph developed in the afternoon. The south winds continued to bring slightly more moisture the night of the 3rd to the morning of Monday the 4th.

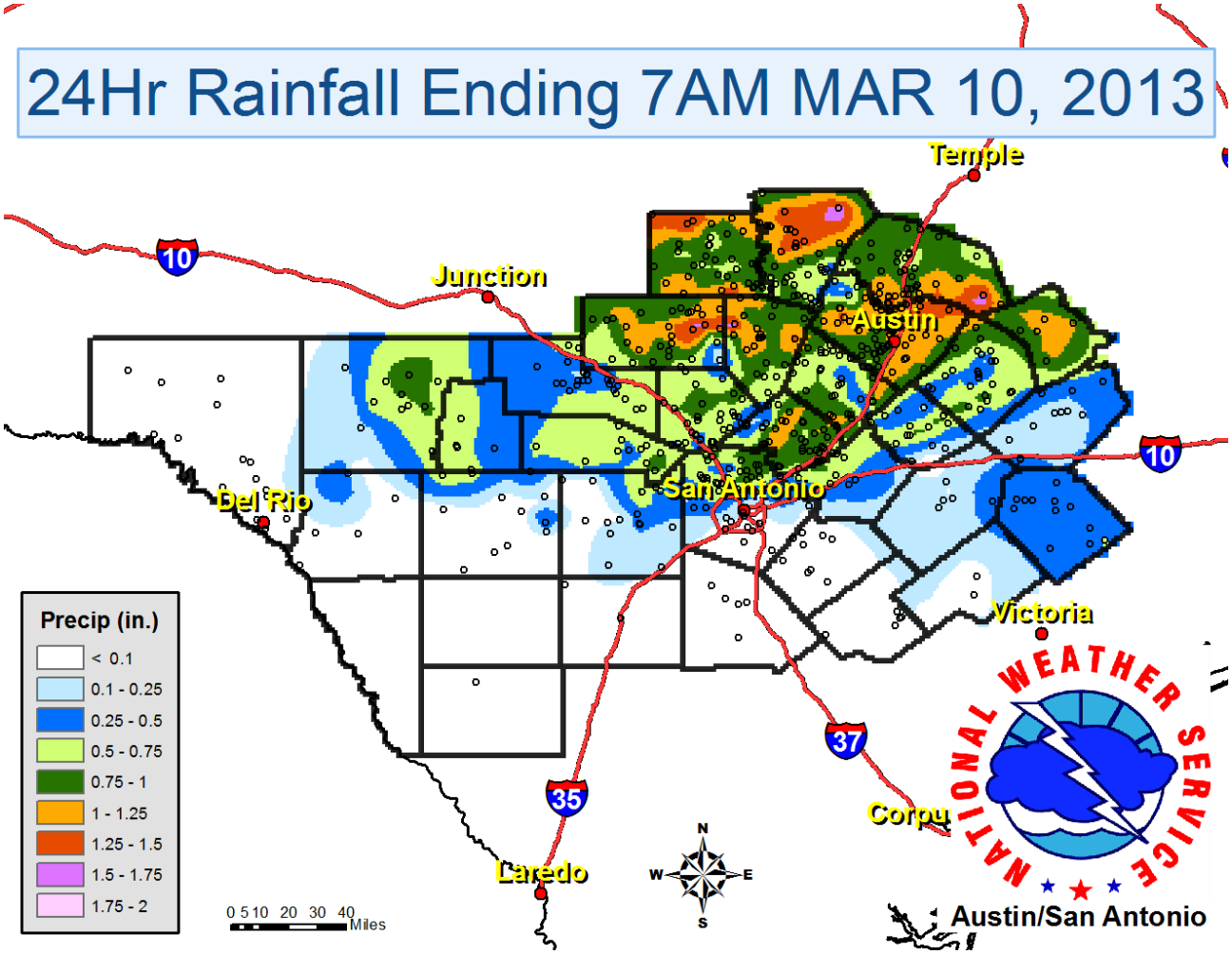
South to southwest winds on Monday, March 4th brought a warm air mass across the region. The warmest afternoon highs at most places since January 29th were observed on March 4th, in advance of a cold front, in a similar pattern to what came on January 29th. On Monday, March 4th Del Rio reached 92; Hondo 91; Llano 91; Pleasanton 90; Austin Mabry 89; Burnet 88; Kerrville 88; Austin Bergstrom 87; Fredericksburg 87; and San Antonio 87. Daytime highs cooled off 15 to 20 degrees the next day on Tuesday, March 5th in wake of a strong cold front, that swept across South Central Texas, and brought wind gusts to between 35 and 50 mph at most locations. The highest winds were 56 mph at 1 mile south of Bee Cave and 53 mph at Hondo Municipal Airport. An early March freeze came to the Hill Country the morning of Wednesday, March 6th, with 30s over adjacent parts of South Central Texas and 30s to near 40 over the Rio Grande Plains. High clouds increased across South Central Texas during the afternoon on Wednesday, March 6th, as south and southeast winds returned.

A partly sunny day on Thursday, March 7th became mostly cloudy in the late afternoon and evening, as low clouds from the south returned quickly, in advance of a developing storm system to the west, that brought a severe weather event March 9th and 10th. As moisture increased quickly the night of the 7th to the morning of Friday the 8th, patchy fog and drizzle came to the area Friday morning the 8th. Mostly cloudy conditions lingered Friday the 8th with scattered light showers. The clouds and light rain returned the morning of Saturday, March 9th. Overnight lows warmed markedly, with the cloud cover and moisture the night of the 8th and 9th.

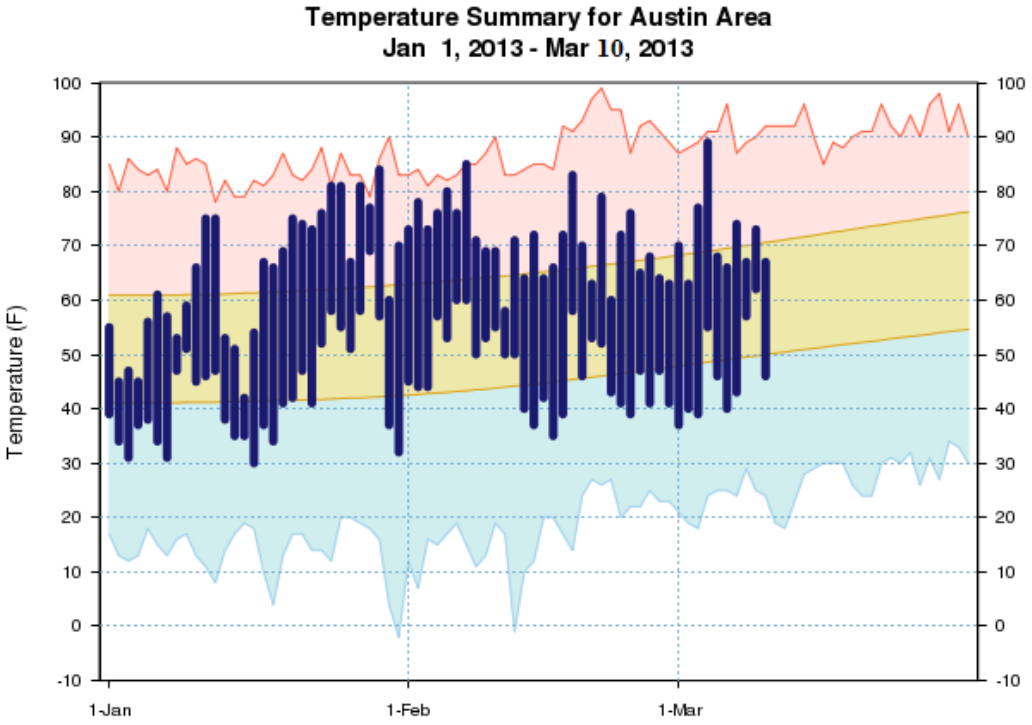
A storm system moved into West Texas Saturday the 9th and brought more unstable conditions to Central and South Central Texas. A fast moving Mid to High Level Low moved out of the Central Rockies to the Central Plains on Saturday, March 9th, leaving a larger scale Mid to High Level Trough over Northern Mexico and the Southwest U.S. The left front quadrant of the jet stream moved into Central Texas, creating more unstable environmental conditions above the surface to the top of the Troposphere in the afternoon and evening. Afternoon heating over the Edwards Plateau and Rio Grande Plains weakened the capping inversion and allowed isolated thunderstorms early Saturday evening to form over the Edwards Plateau. As the dry line moved eastward from the Edwards Plateau in the evening, this formed a broken line of thunderstorms over the Edwards Plateau and Western Hill Country to near Highway 90. The broken line of thunderstorms moved east across South Central Texas Saturday night to early Sunday morning March 10th. The storms arrived at the I35 corridor around Midnight to 2 AM. Wind gusts

between 35 and 50 mph and large hail accompanied the stronger thunderstorms. As the storms moved to the east part of South Central Texas after 3 AM, the cap strengthened, creating more stable conditions and causing decreasing coverage of thunderstorms. A sunny, breezy and dry day followed on Sunday, March 10th, with afternoon highs 10 to 20 degrees cooler than on Saturday, March 9th.

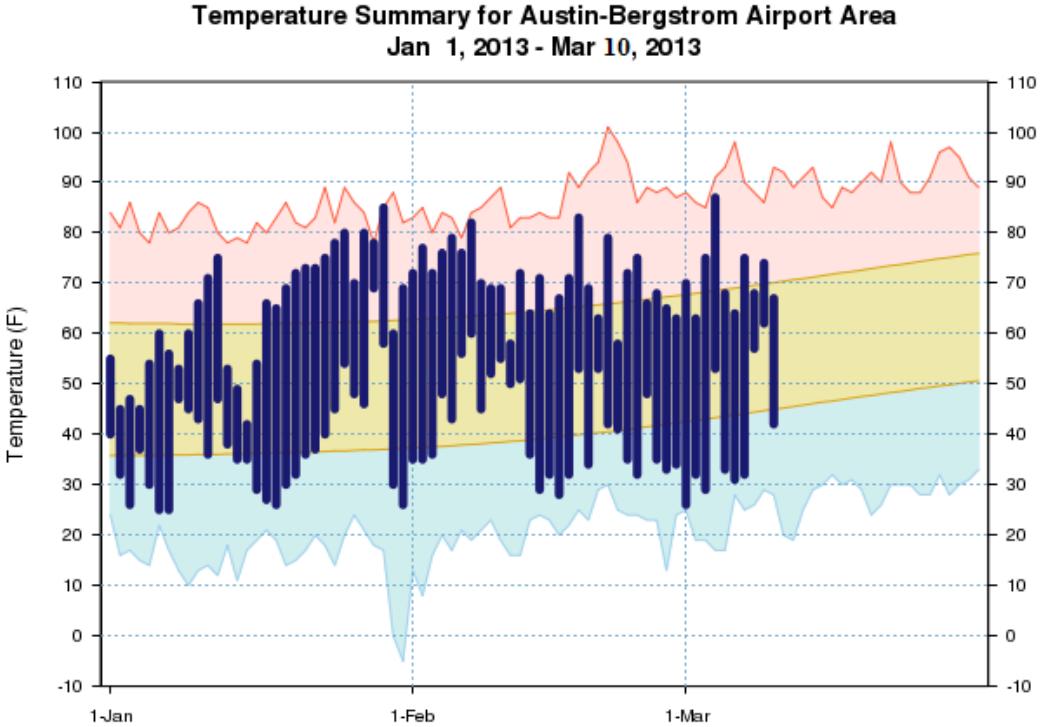
Rainfall amounts across South Central Texas varied from little or no rain over the south to southwest part of the area to steadily increasing rainfall amounts over the Hill Country to adjacent parts of Central Texas. The graphic below shows rainfall for a 24 hour period ending at 7 AM on Sunday, March 10th.



The charts below illustrate daily highs and lows from Jan. 1, 2013 to Mar. 10, 2013 at Austin, Burnet, Del Rio, Hondo, New Braunfels and San Antonio. At Austin Bergstrom, Del Rio, Hondo, New Braunfels, and San Antonio, the highs on January 29th were finally reached again and exceeded on March 4th.



Observed daily maximum and minimum temperatures are connected by dark blue bars.
Area between normal maximum and minimum temperatures has tan shading.
Red line connects record high temperatures. Light blue line connects record low temperatures.



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Area between normal maximum and minimum temperatures has tan shading.
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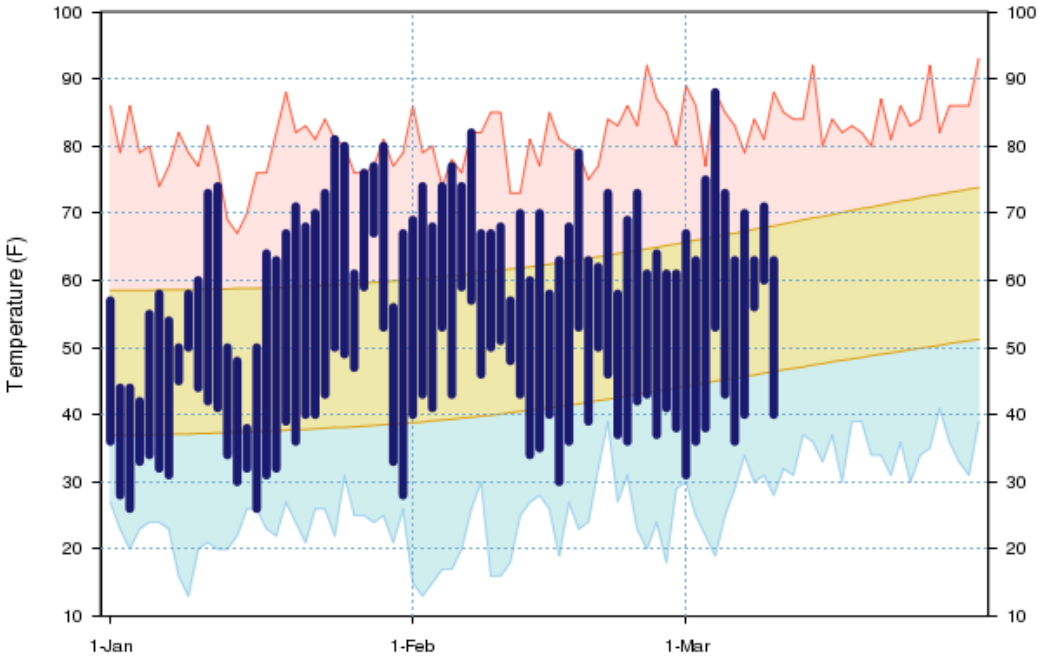
Temperature Summary for BURNET MUNI AP
Jan 1, 2013 - Mar 10, 2013



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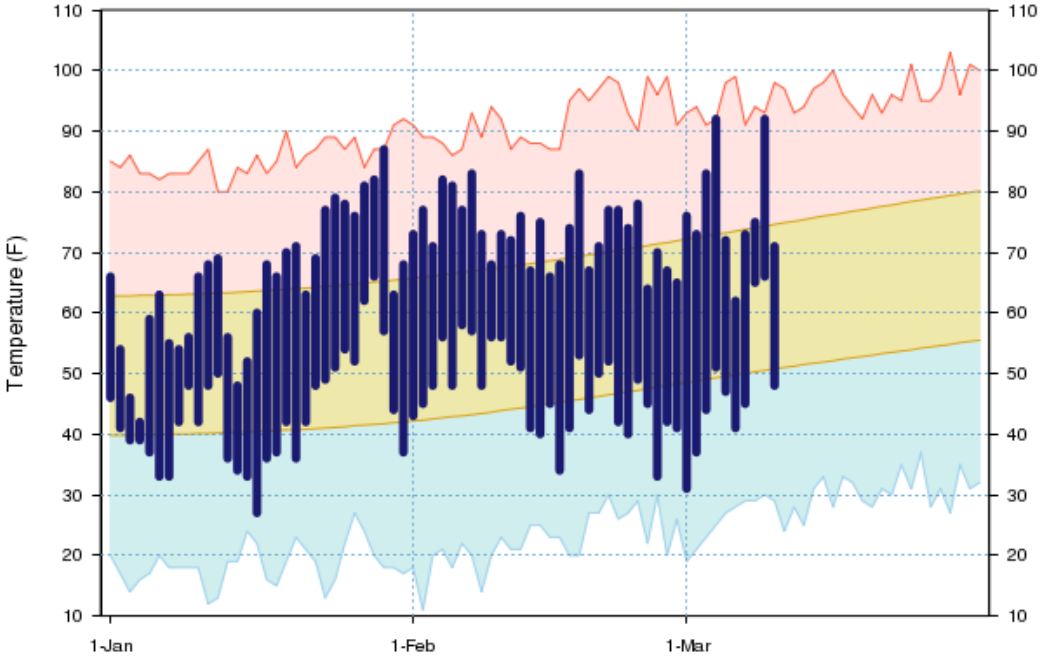
Temperature Summary for Del Rio Area
Jan 1, 2013 - Mar 10, 2013



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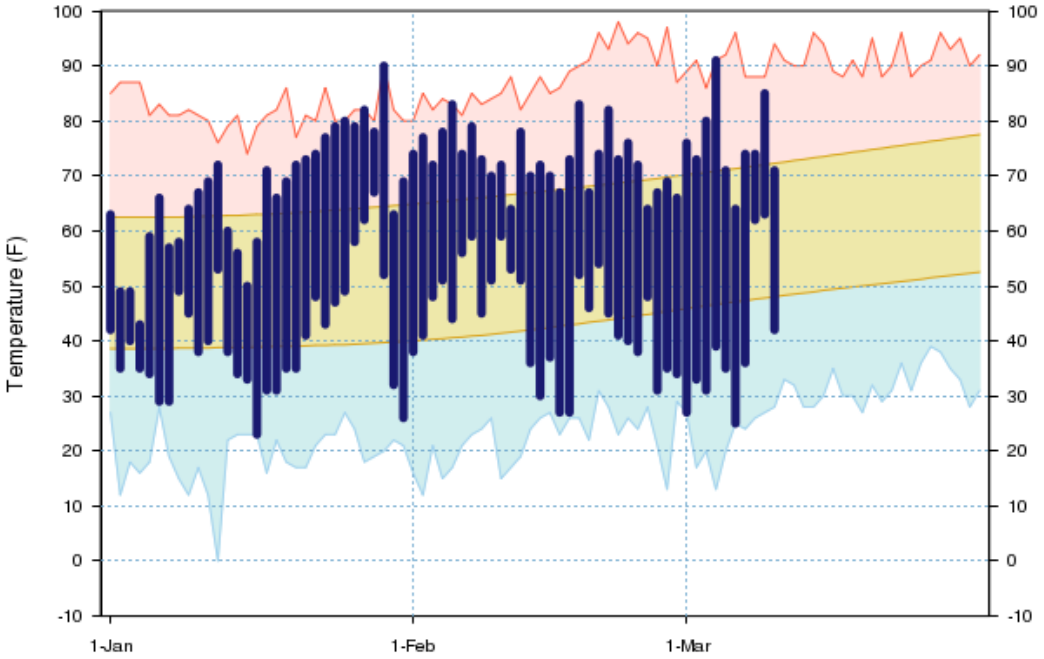
Temperature Summary for HONDO MUNI AP
Jan 1, 2013 - Mar 10, 2013



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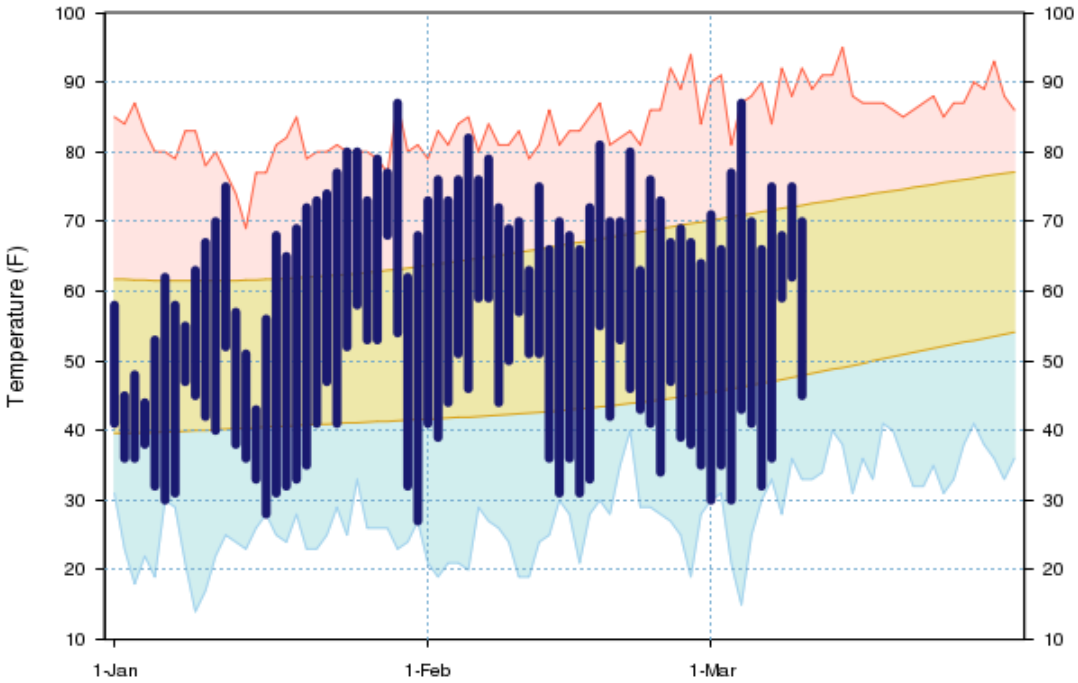
Temperature Summary for NEW BRAUNFELS MUNI AP
Jan 1, 2013 - Mar 10, 2013



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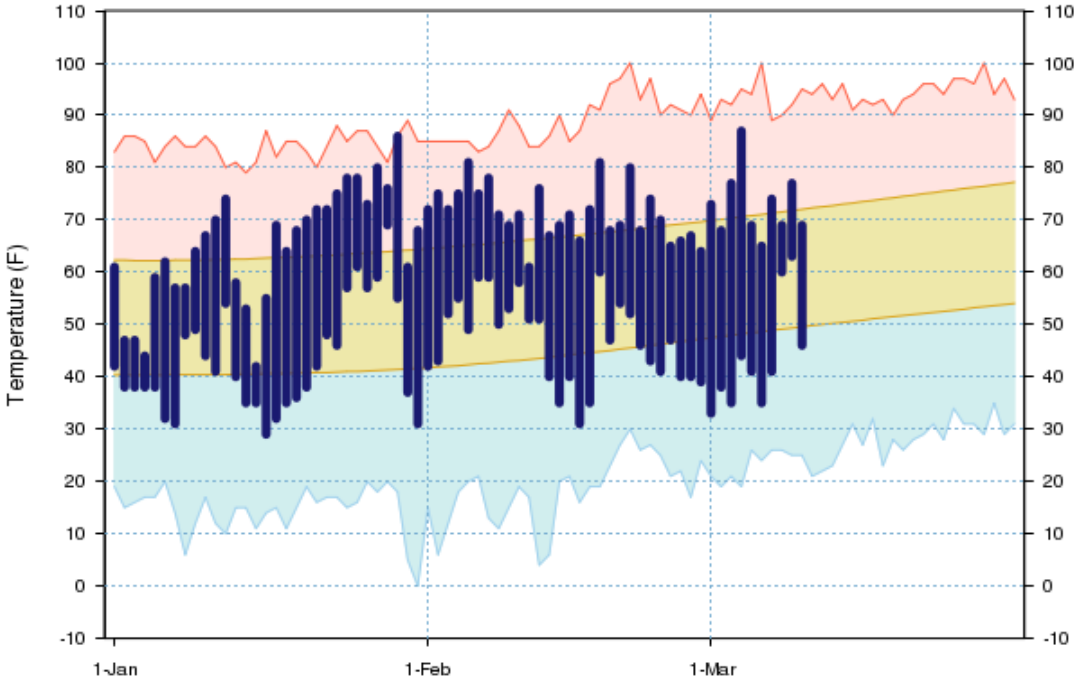
Temperature Summary for San Antonio Area
Jan 1, 2013 - Mar 10, 2013



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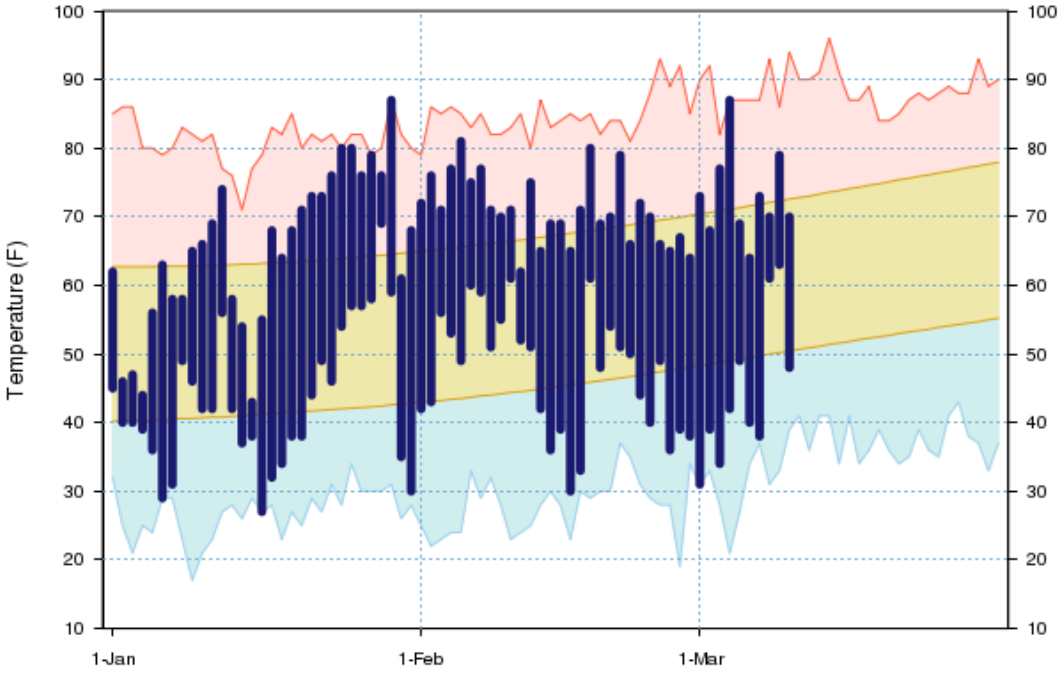
Temperature Summary for SAN ANTONIO STINSON AP
Jan 1, 2013 - Mar 10, 2013



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